BookletChart™

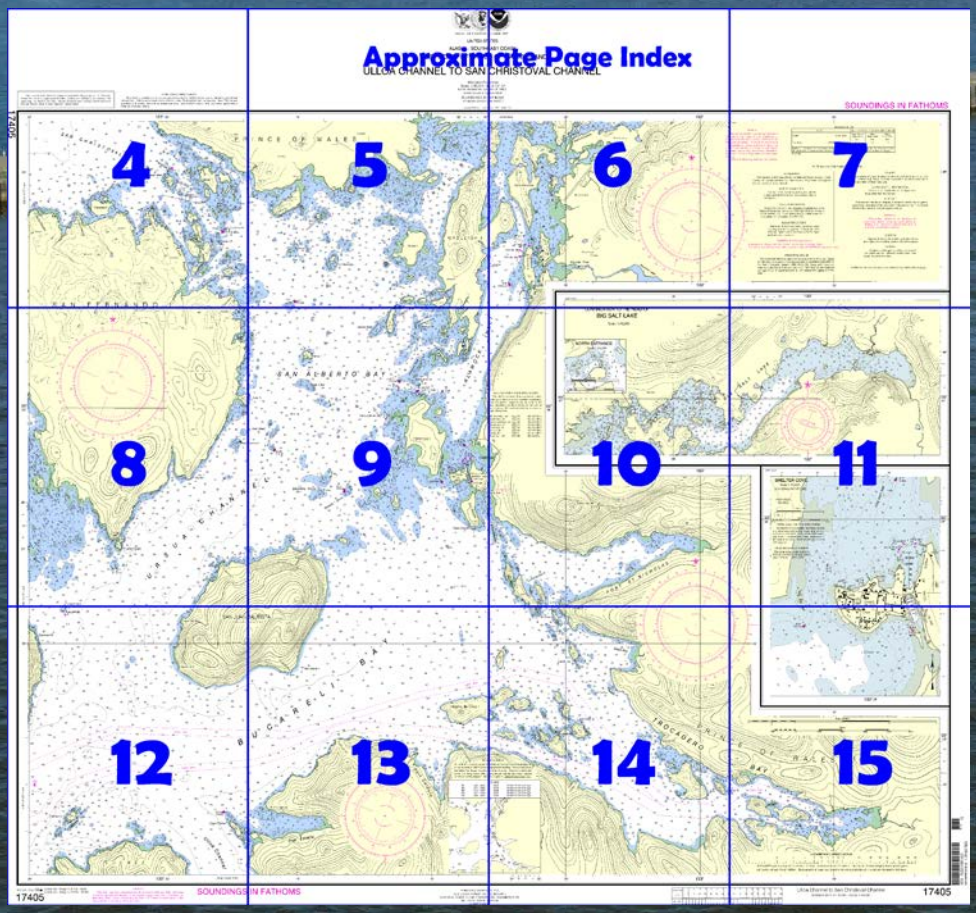
Ulloa Channel to San Christoval Channel

NOAA Chart 17405

A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters

When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.

- Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners
- Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker



Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
888-990-NOAA

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

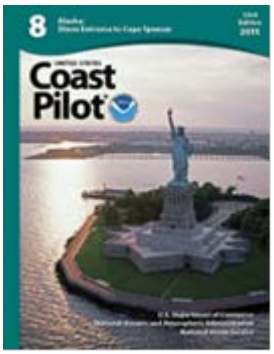
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=17405.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)
San Juan Bautista Island, in the N part of Bucareli Bay, has two prominent summits. The island separates Bucareli Bay from Ursua Channel to the NW and San Alberto Bay to the N.
Agueda Point is at the NE end, and **Diamond Point** is at the SW end of the island. Deep-draft vessels passing W of San Juan Bautista Island should exercise caution in the area.
Point Miliflores, bold and wooded, is the SE point of San Juan Bautista Island. **San Juanito Island**, about 500 yards ENE of the point, is wooded and from N and S directions shows as a prominent landmark clear of San Juan Bautista Island. Deep water extends close to the point and island.
Port Estrella is S of San Juan Bautista Island and E of Cape Flores (55°21.2'N., 133°17.4'W.). Foul ground, marked at its outer end by a lighted buoy, extends N for about 0.3 mile from Cape Flores and about 0.2 mile S from **Point Providence**, the N point of the entrance. Anchor near the head of the bay in 7 to 9 fathoms. Caution is necessary on entering, as shoal water makes out from each side of the bay.
Port Caldera, about 4.5 miles NE of Cape Flores and immediately E of Point Lomas, is open to the N. It affords limited anchorage with a 4 fathom shoal in the center of the bay. Foul ground extends about 300 yards off **Point Iphigenia**, the NE headland at the entrance.
Trocadero Bay, E of the entrance to Port Caldera, extends about 9 miles E from the head of Bucareli Bay, with a greatest width of about 3 miles. The bay is locally known as **Big Harbor**. In the entrance is a group of islands, of which the largest is **Madre de Dios Island**. The islands have a few outlying rocks and the passages between them are mostly of good depth. The area to the S of **Canoe Point** between **Canas Island** and the larger island to the SE is foul with many rocks and broken ground. Passage to the head of Trocadero Bay should be made to the N of the group of islands E of Point St. Sebastian avoiding the small islet and dangerous rock 0.15 mile NW of the first large island. Near the head of Trocadero Bay, the chart is the guide.
Dangers.–Craig Island Reef, marked by a lighted buoy, is a submerged rock with 1 fathom over it, about 0.6 mile NNE of the fish facility at Craig. A shoal, about 400 yards in extent with 1¼ fathoms over it, is about 400 yards W of Craig Island Reef. Fish Egg Reef extends from the SE point of Fish Egg Island for about 275 yards into the channel W of Craig Island. A lighted buoy is off the outer end. A shoal extends about 300 yards from the NW point of Craig Island, in a NNW direction, obstructing the channel W of the island. Another shoal extends in a N direction about 300 yards from the NE point of Craig Island. Both shoals are marked off their outer ends by a buoy.
Currents.–It is reported that the flood current sets toward the wharf and the ebb current sets off the wharf.
Harbor regulations.–The **harbormaster** controls the use of the community dock, grids, and floats. The harbormaster monitors VHF-FM channel 16 and can be contacted by telephone (907-826-3275) or FAX (907-826-3278).
Dangers.–A reef extends S from **Peratrovich Island** into the entrance channel to Klawock Harbor. The S extremity of the reef is about 250 yards N of Klawock Harbor Entrance Light 2 and is marked by a daybeacon. A daybeacon about 175 yards SE of the light marks the W side of a rocky shoal on the E side of the harbor entrance channel. This daybeacon should be given a berth of not less than 35 yards.
Pilotage, Klawock.–Pilotage, except for certain exempted vessels, is compulsory for all vessels navigating the inside waters of the State of Alaska. (See Pilotage, Alaska, indexed as such, chapter 3 for details.)
Vessels en route Klawock meet the pilot boat about 1 mile NW of Cabras Islands, Bucareli Bay (55°22.0'N., 133°24.8'W.).
The pilot boat, a tugboat, can be contacted by calling "KLAWOCK PILOT BOAT" on VHF-FM channels 16, 13, or 12.
Quarantine, customs, immigration, and agricultural quarantine.–(See chapter 3, Vessel Arrival Inspections, and Appendix A for addresses.)
Quarantine is enforced in accordance with regulations of the U.S. Public Health Service. (See Public Health Service, chapter 1.)

U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center
24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

RCC Juneau	Commander 17th CG District Juneau, Alaska	(907) 463-2000

Table of Selected Chart Notes

CRAIG SMALL BOAT HARBOR
The controlling depth in the entrance channel and boat basin was 7.6 feet. MAY 2007

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat 55° 27'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

FISHING AND HUNTING STRUCTURES
Uncharted fish and wildlife harvesting devices and structures such as fish traps, pound nets, crab traps, and duck blinds, some submerged, may exist in the area of this chart, particularly in the near shore area. Mariners should proceed with caution.

CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

WARNING
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

RADAR REFLECTORS
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

NOTE A
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 8. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS
The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Mt. McArthur, AK	KZZ-95	162.525 MHz
Sukkwan I, AK	KZZ-89	162.425 MHz
Cape Fanshaw, AK	KZZ-88	162.425 MHz
Zarembo I, AK	KZZ-91	162.450 MHz
Gravina I, AK	KZZ-96	162.525 MHz
Duke I, AK	KZZ-92	162.450 MHz
Craig, AK	KXI-80	162.475 MHz
Ketchikan, AK	WXJ-26	162.55 MHz

CAUTION
Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

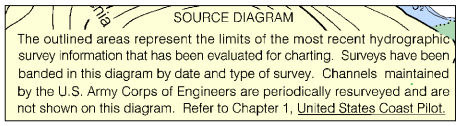
POLLUTION REPORTS
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

CONTOUR
The contour lines are hill shapes, sketched to afford the navigator a generalized indcation of the character of the land forms. They should not be relied upon as lines of equal elevation.

HEIGHTS
Elevations of rocks, bridges, landmarks and lights are in feet and refer to Mean High Water. Contour and summit elevation values are in feet and refer to Mean Sea Level.

AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

HORIZONTAL DATUM
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) and for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 1.215" southward and 6.131" westward to agree with this chart.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
Cruz Pass	(55°32'N/133°19.02'W)	10.1	9.2	1.3

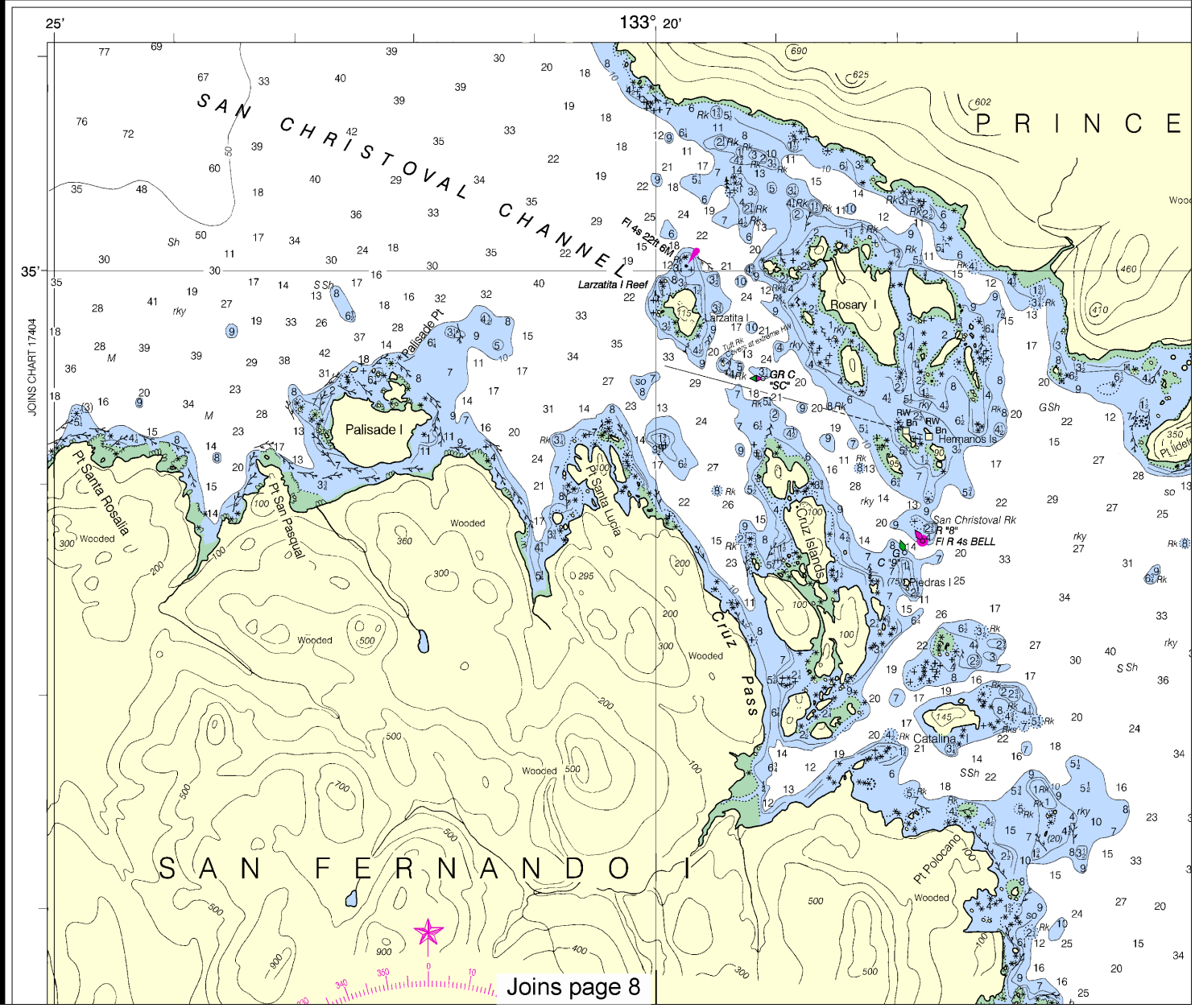
Dashes (- - -) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov.
(Oct 2008)

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

This chart is available in a version updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts.

17405



4

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

Nautical Miles

1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.

THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES

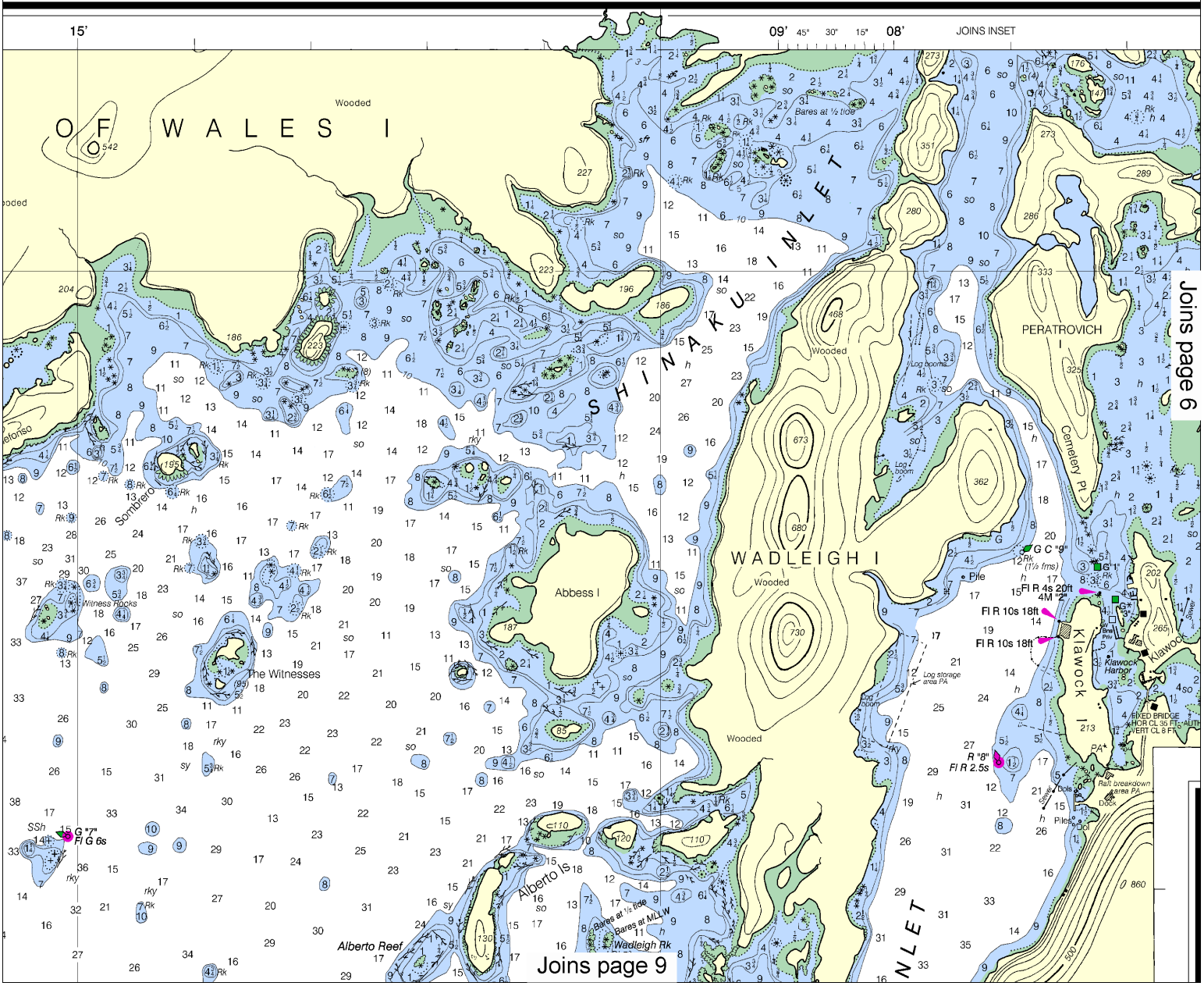
ALASKA - SOUTHEAST COAST

WEST COAST OF PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND

ULLOA CHANNEL TO SAN CHRISTOVAL C

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat 55° 27'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Formerly C&GS 8155, 1st Ed., Nov. 1914 KAPP 2721



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:53333. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES

ALASKA - SOUTHEAST COAST

VEST COAST OF PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND

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Scale 1:40,000 at Lat 55° 27'
North American Datum of 1983
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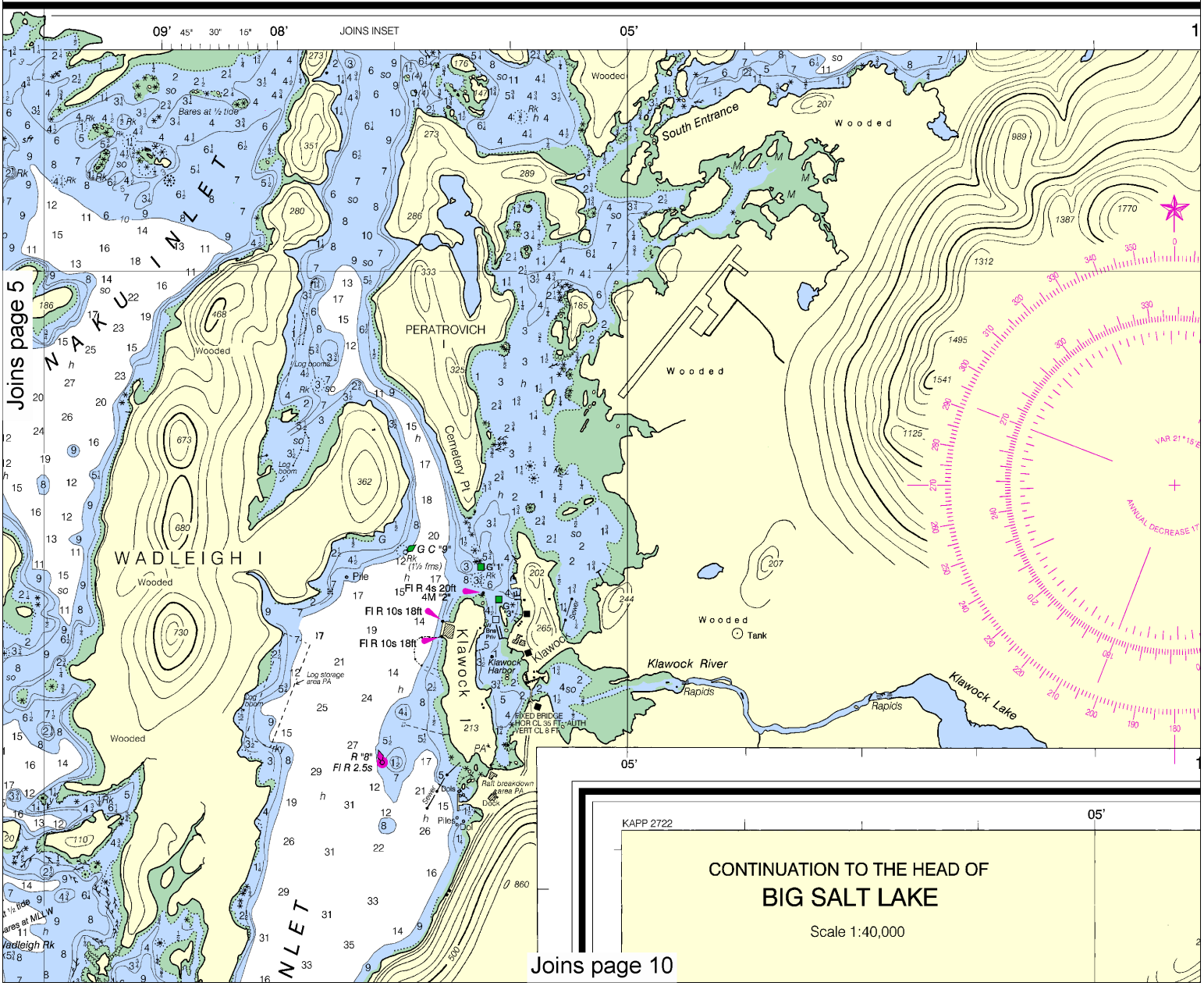

Printed at reduced scale.

~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

133° 55'

2045

NOTE A

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(Oct 2008)

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

35'

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HEIGHTS

Elevations of rocks, bridges, landmarks and lights are in feet and refer to Mean High Water. Contour and summit elevation values are in feet and refer to Mean Sea Level.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 8 for important supplemental information.

CONTOUR

The contour lines are hill shapes, sketched to afford the navigator a generalized indcation of the character of the land forms. They should not be relied upon as lines of equal elevation.

WARNING

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Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

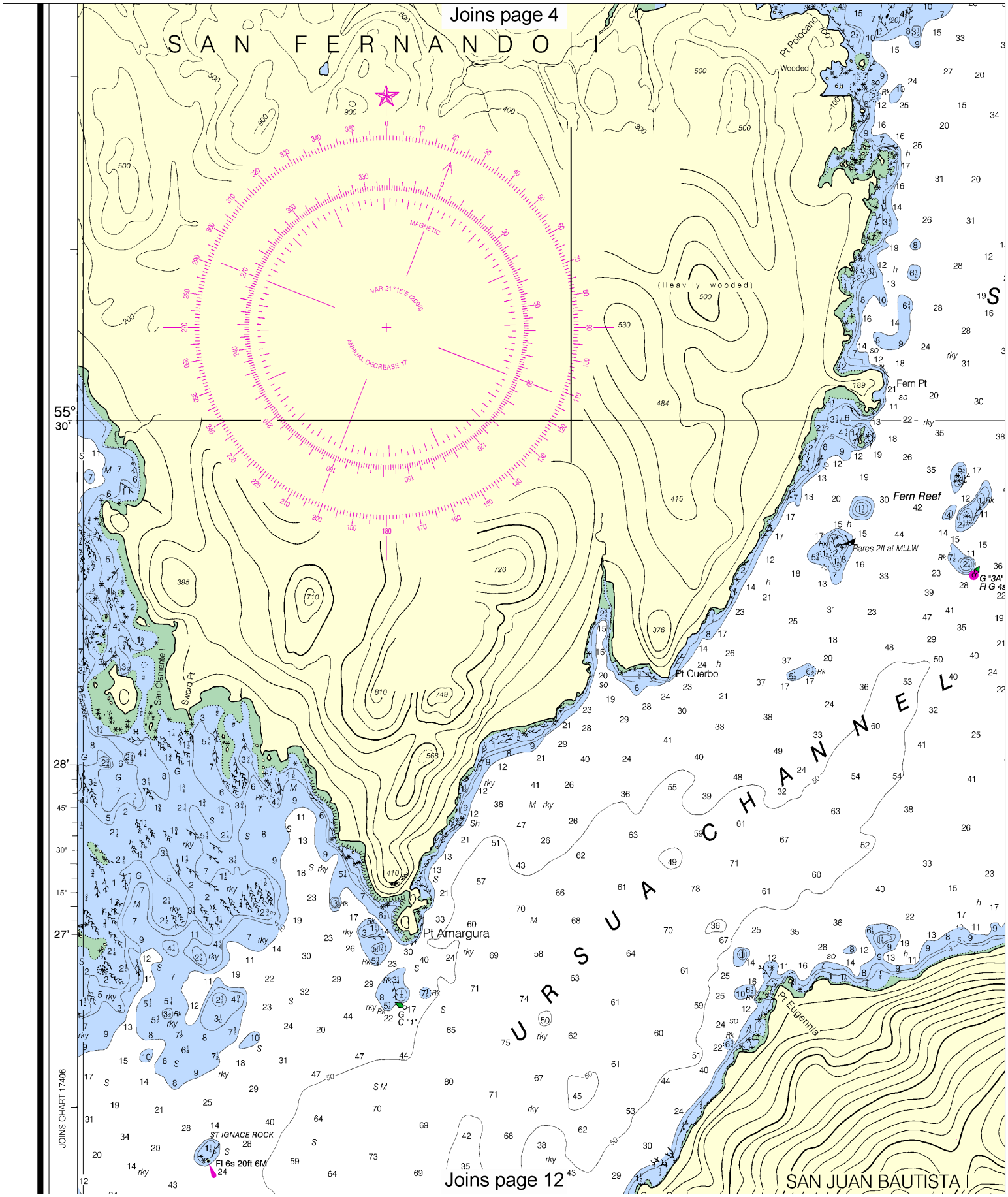
133° 55'

02' 45' 30' 15' 01' 133°

2260 2350 668 351 541 256 804

Joins page 11

This BookletChart has been updated through: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0513 1/29/2013,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0713 2/16/2013,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 1012 10/26/2012.



8

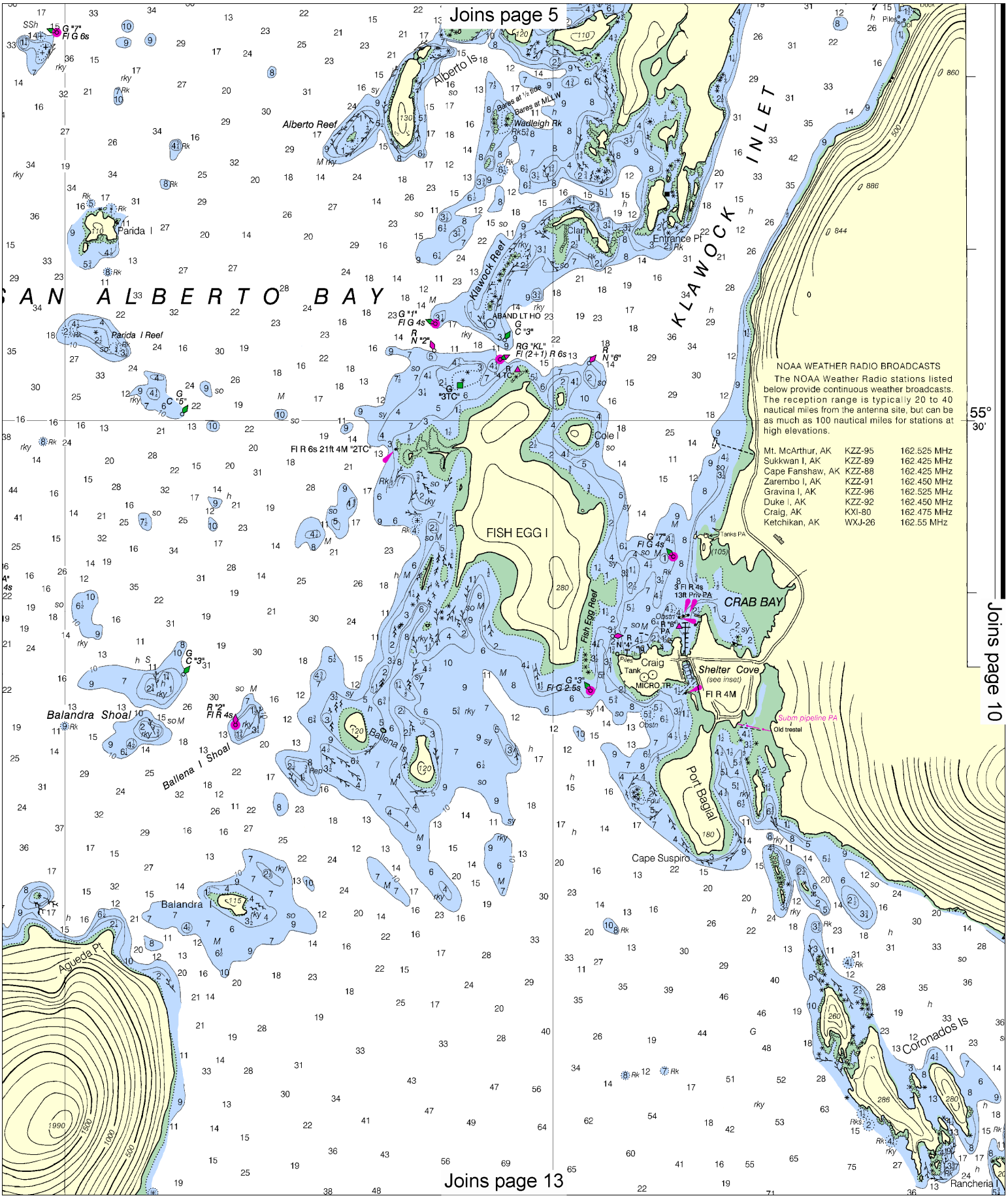
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.


Joins page 5
SAN ALBERTO BAY
KLAWOCK INLET
Alberto Is
Alberto Reef
Wadleigh Rk
Parida I
Parida I Reef
Klawock Reef
Clam I
Entrance Pt
ABAND LT HO
Fl R 6s 21ft 4M "2TC"
Cole I
FISH EGG I
Fish Egg Reef
CRAB BAY
Craig
Shelter Cove
(see inset)
Fl R 4M
Subm pipeline PA
Old trestle
Port Bagial
Cape Suspiro
Balandra Shoal
Ballena I
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Balandra I
Agueda Pt
Coronados Is
Rancheria I
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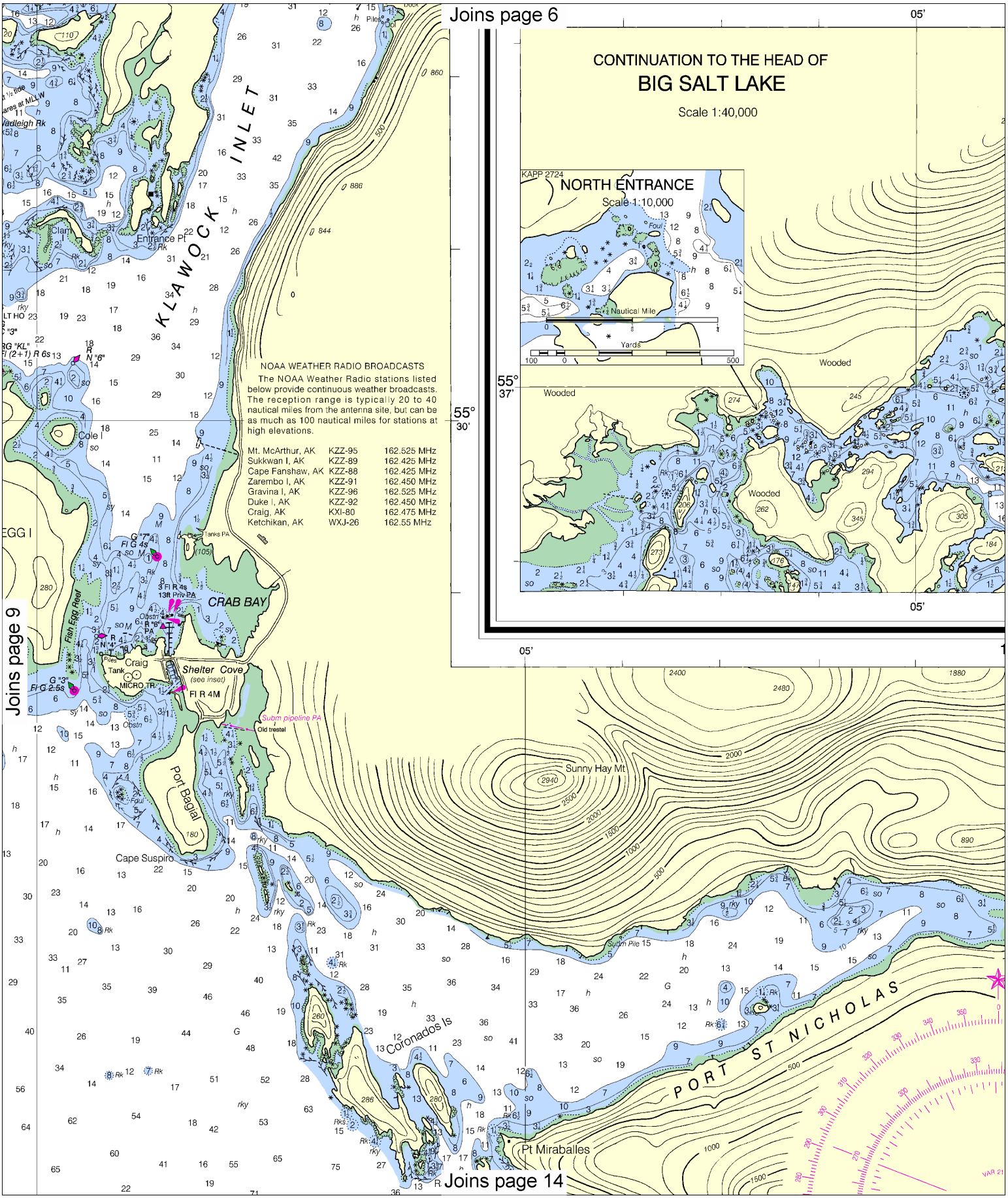
Gravina I, AK KZZ-96 162.525 MHz
Duke I, AK KZZ-92 162.450 MHz
Craig, AK KXI-80 162.475 MHz
Ketchikan, AK WXJ-26 162.55 MHz
55° 30'
Joins page 10
Joins page 13



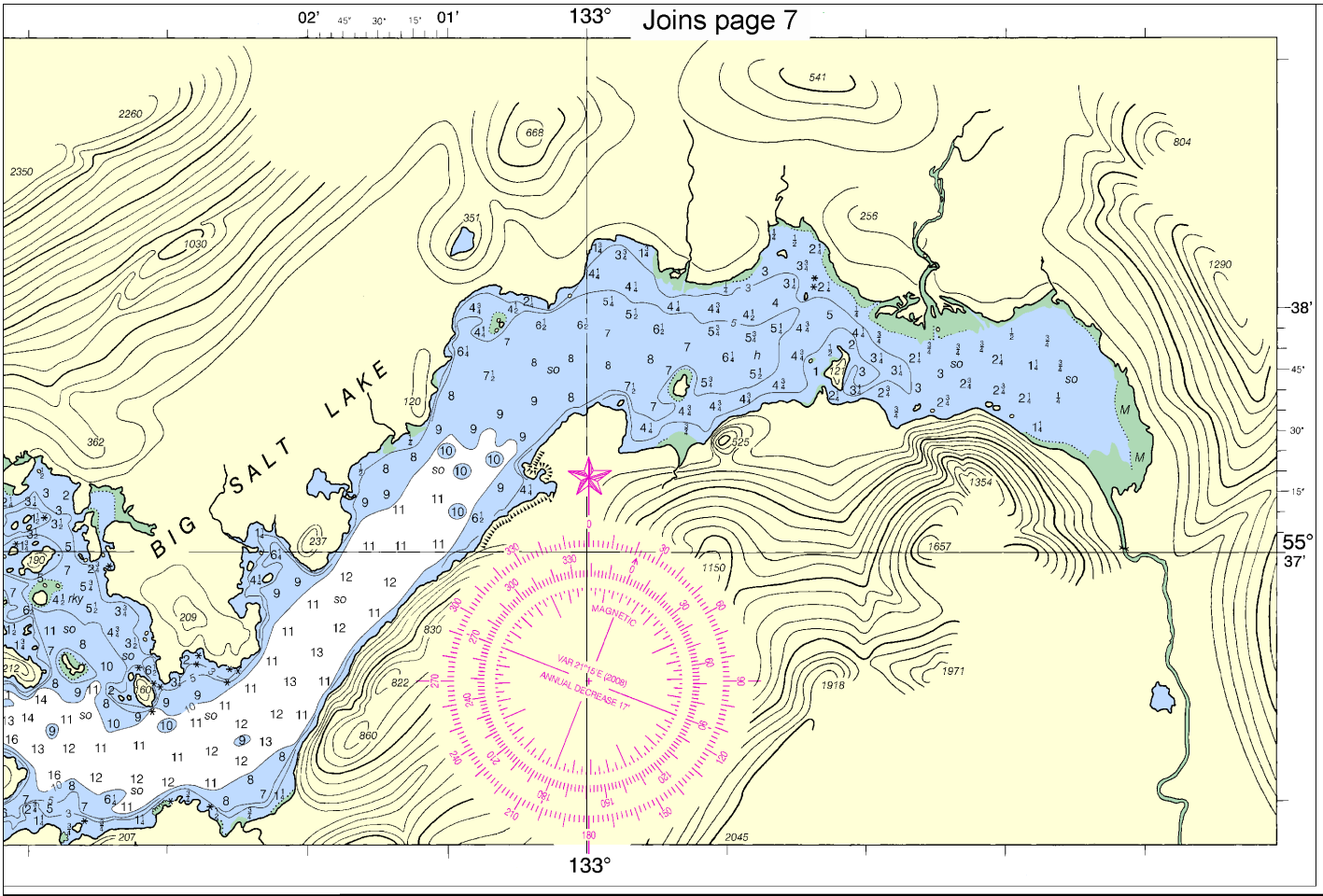
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

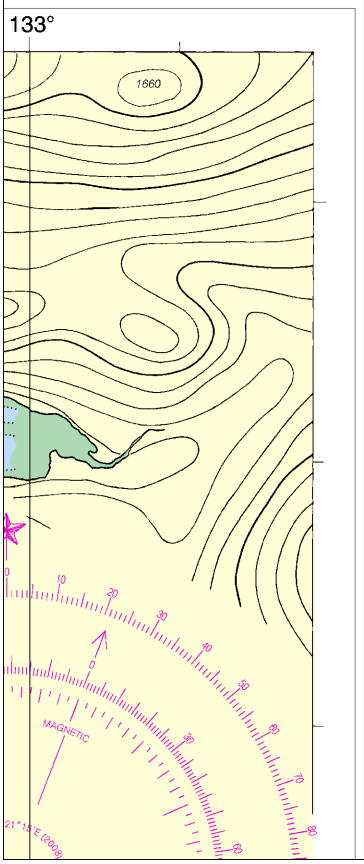
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

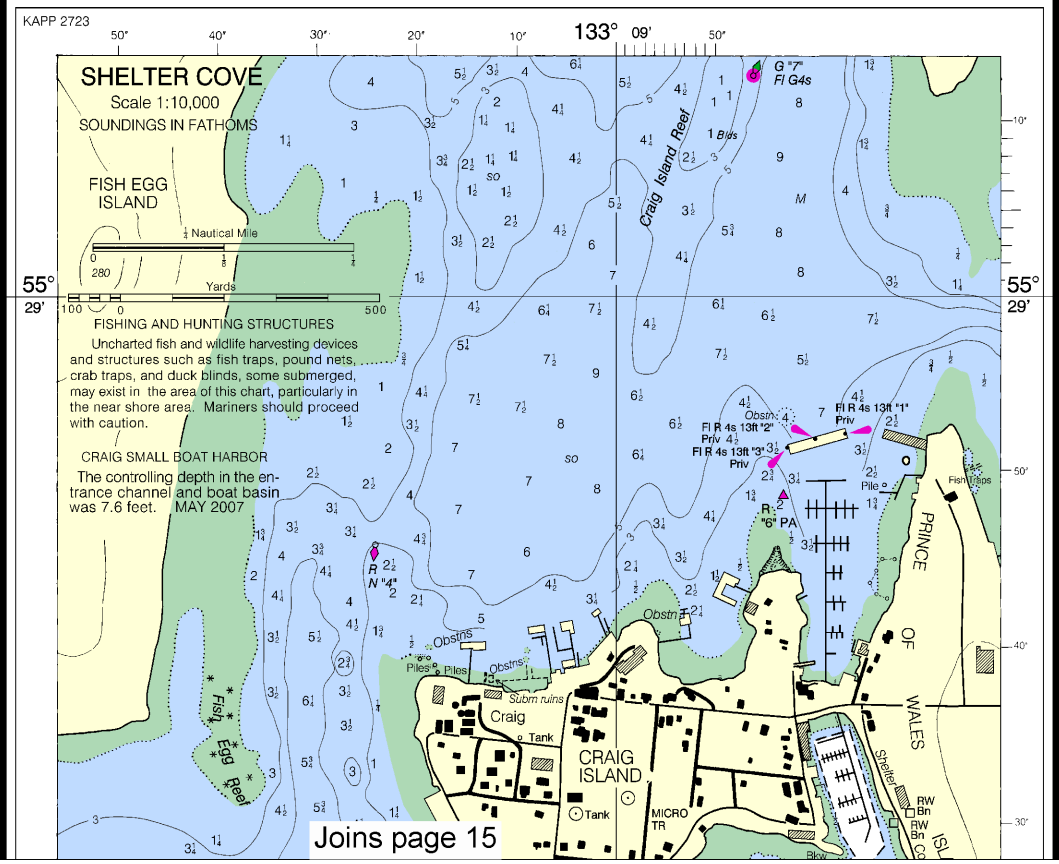
Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

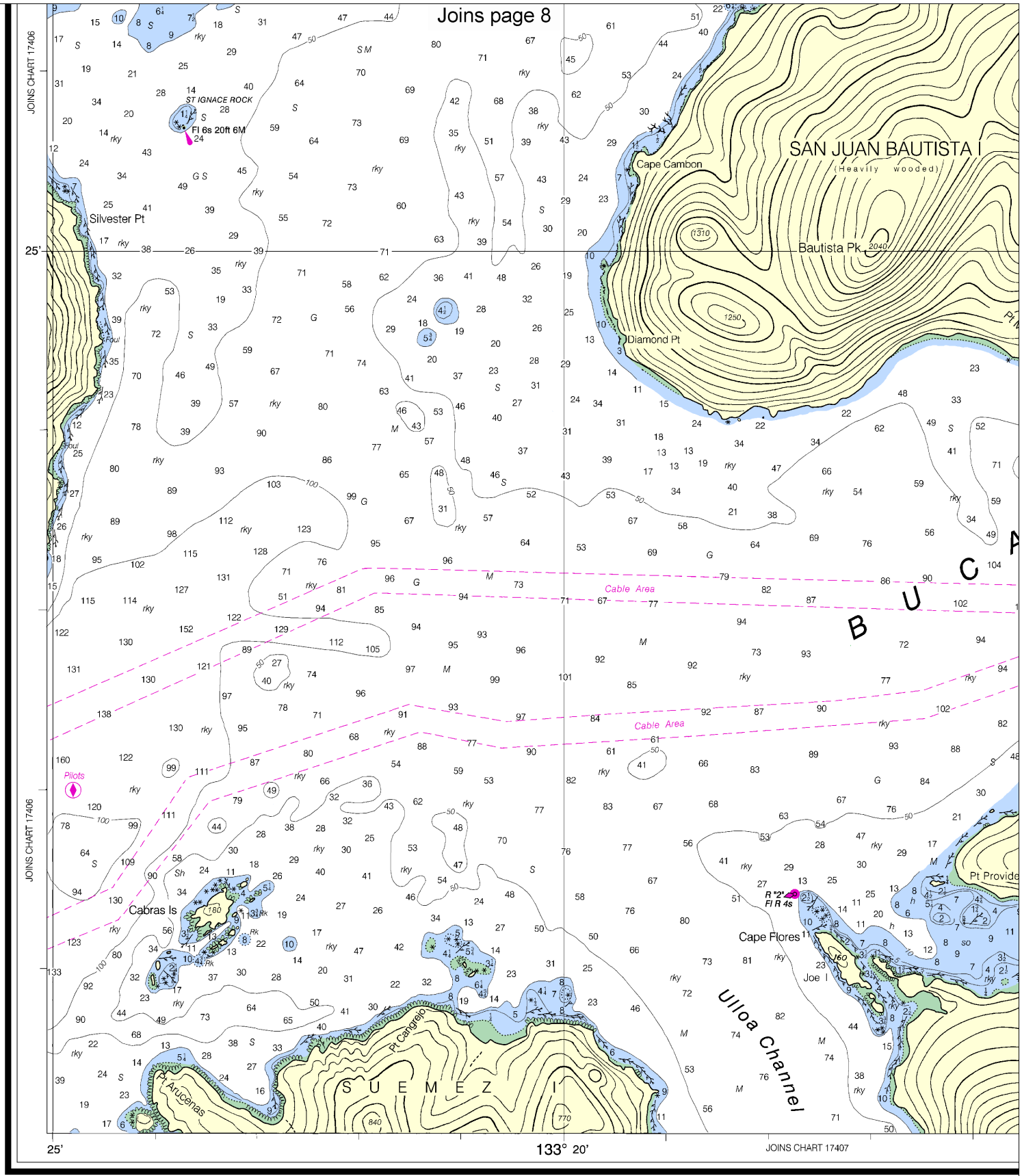
Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.


02'
01'
133°
Joins page 7
BIG SALT LAKE
MAGNETIC
VAR 21°15'E (2006)
ANNUAL DECREASE 17'
55° 37'
38'
133°


133°
MAGNETIC
21°15'E (2006)


KAPP 2723
SHELTER COVE
Scale 1:10,000
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
FISH EGG ISLAND
½ Nautical Mile
Yards
FISHING AND HUNTING STRUCTURES
Uncharted fish and wildlife harvesting devices and structures such as fish traps, pound nets, crab traps, and duck blinds, some submerged, may exist in the area of this chart, particularly in the near shore area. Mariners should proceed with caution.
CRAIG SMALL BOAT HARBOR
The controlling depth in the entrance channel and boat basin was 7.6 feet. MAY 2007
133° 09'
55° 29'
Craig Island Reef
Fish Egg Reef
CRAIG ISLAND
Craig
Tank
MICRO TR
PRINCE OF WALES
Joins page 15



16th Ed., Oct./08 ■ Corrected through NM Oct. 18/08
Corrected through LNM Oct. 14/08

17405

CAUTION
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

SOUNDINGS IN FATH

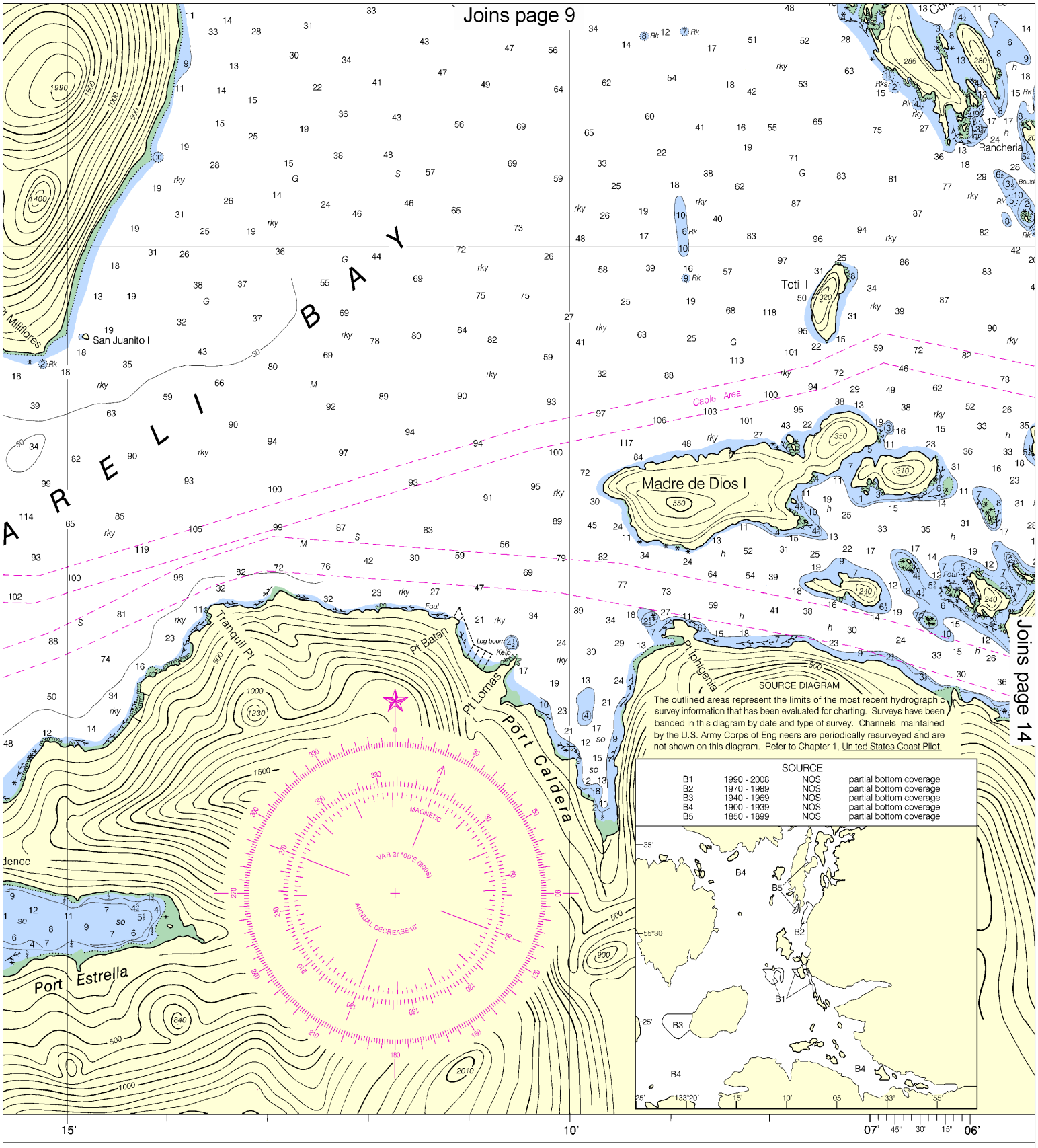
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

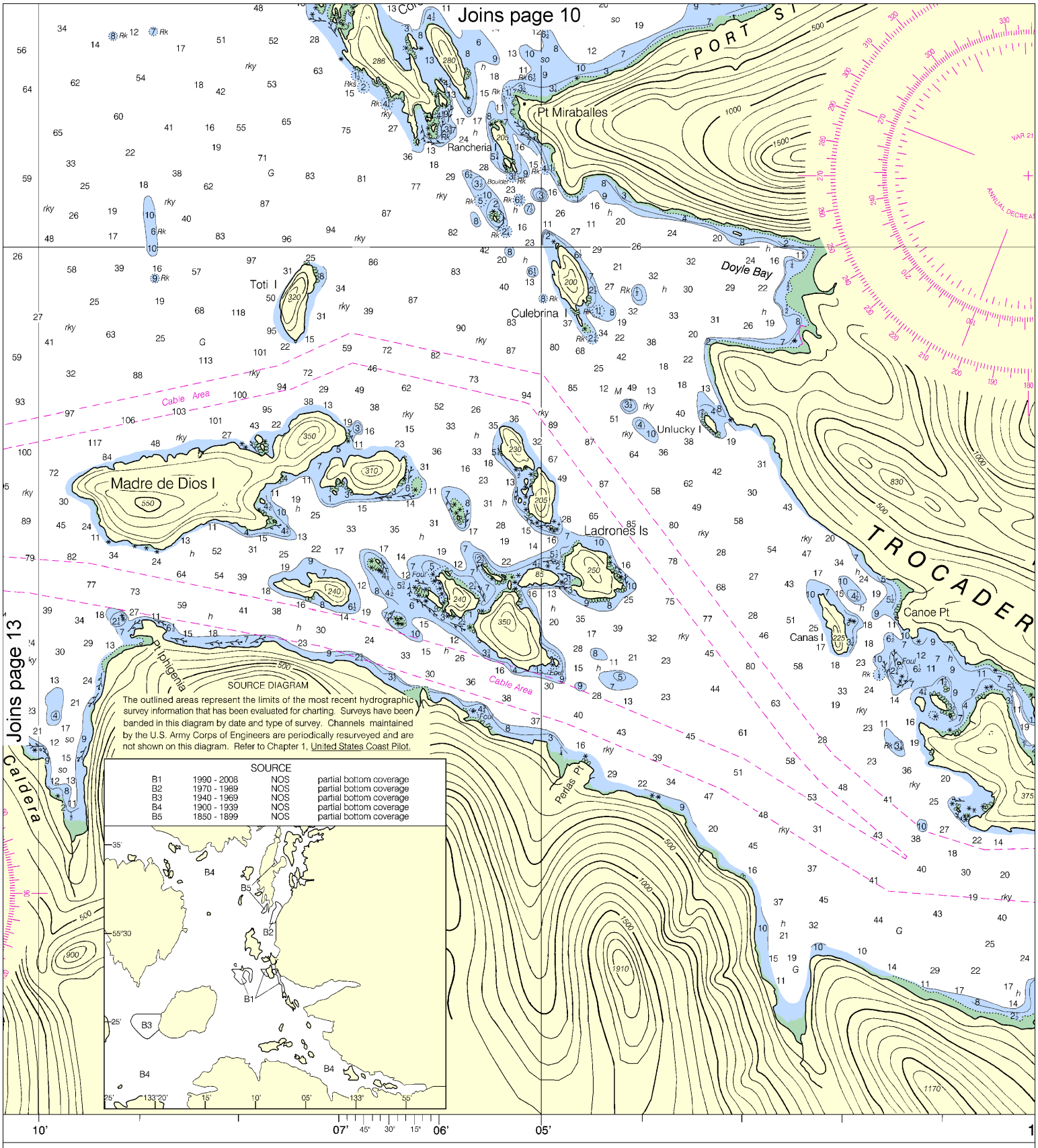
Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.



IOMS

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY



Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

FATHOMS 1 2
FEET 6 12
METERS 1 2 3 4

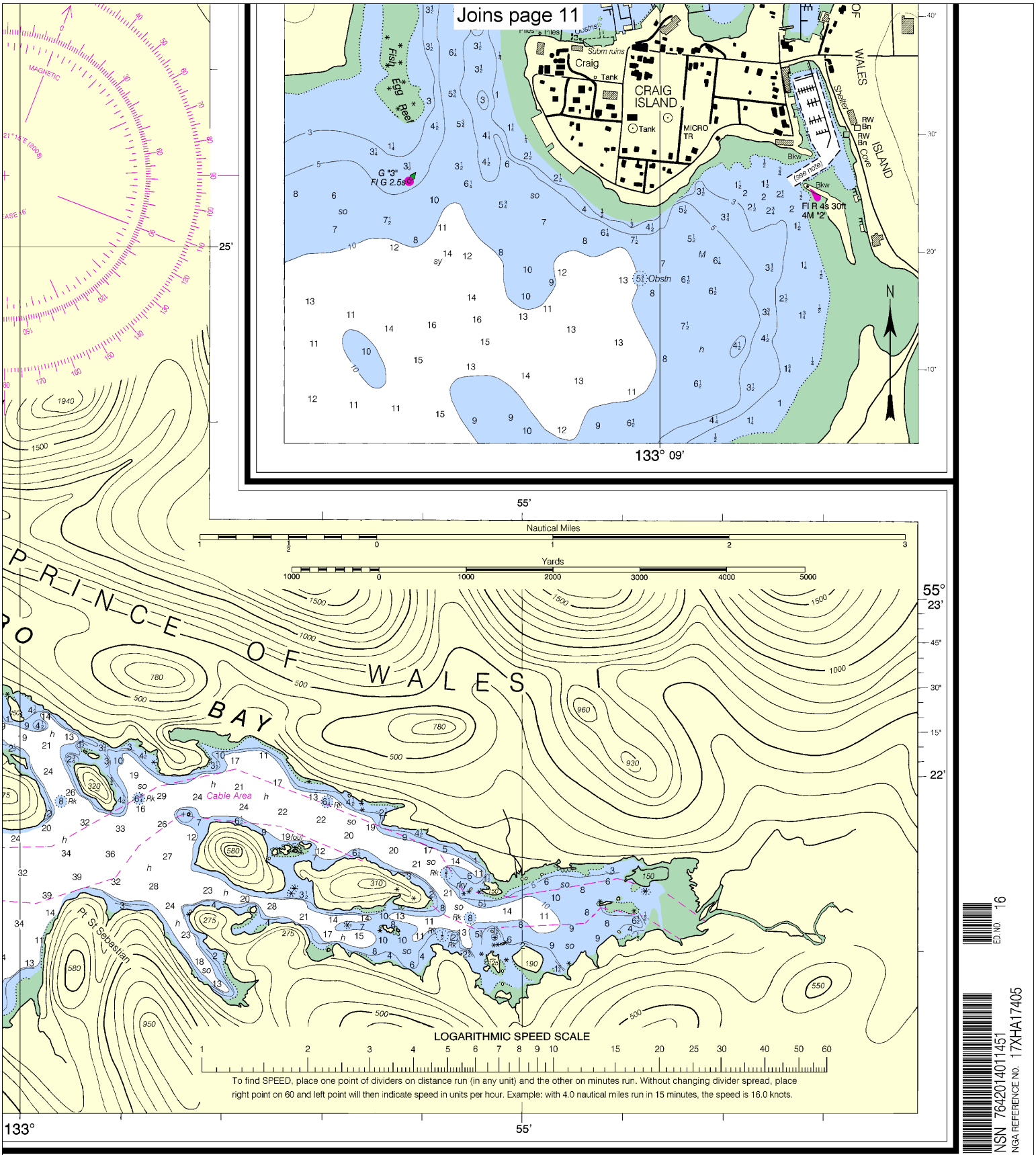
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.



Ulloa Channel to San Christoval Channel

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:40,000

17405

ED. NO. 16

NSN 7642014011451

NGA REFERENCE NO. 17XHA17405

15

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.
Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Getting and Giving Help — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!

All Hazards NOAA Weather Radio NOAA's National Weather Service

NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/

Quick References

Nautical chart related products and information	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov**
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Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections)	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html**
Coast Pilot online	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm**
Tides and Currents	—	**http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov**
Marine Forecasts	—	**http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm**
National Data Buoy Center	—	**http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/**
NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions	—	**http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/**
National Weather Service	—	**http://www.weather.gov/**
National Hurrican Center	—	**http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/**
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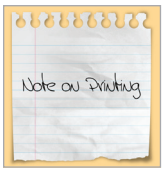

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NOAA's Office of Coast Survey The Nation's Chartmaker